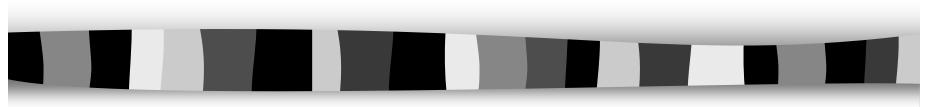
# California Higher Education in Historical and Global Perspective



California Postsecondary Education Commission March 21 2007

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Center for Studies in Higher Education



A few things you know and may not know

- California's Pioneering Higher Education System was not created in 7 days in some sort of biblical moment in 1960
- 2. California led much of the nation in tertiary participation and graduate rates, that is no longer the case.
- 3. California struggles with educational attainment when compared to other states, the "American higher education advantage" is waning
- 4. For long-term economic competitiveness and a culture of aspiration, California needs to think a bit out of the box

# In the Beginning: The California Idea 1960 or 1907?

#### The 1960 Master Plan:

What it DID do

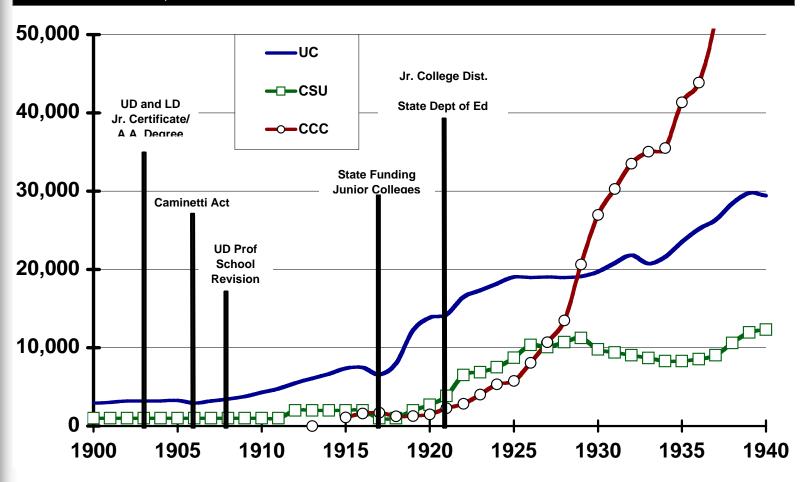
- Consolidated in one statute largely existing missions of UC, CSU and CCC - with the exception of adding recognition of research function at CSU but without a claim on additional resources
- Removed CSU from State Board of Education and created in statute Board of Trustees (proposal first introduced in 1953).
- Adopted new campus plan developed largely in 1957
- Ended lawmakers frenzy of bills to create new campuses
- Ended heated turf war between UC and CSU
- Controlled future costs to California taxpayers
- California HE reform effort produced (under political pressure) by the HE segments themselves

#### The 1960 Master Plan:

What it did NOT do

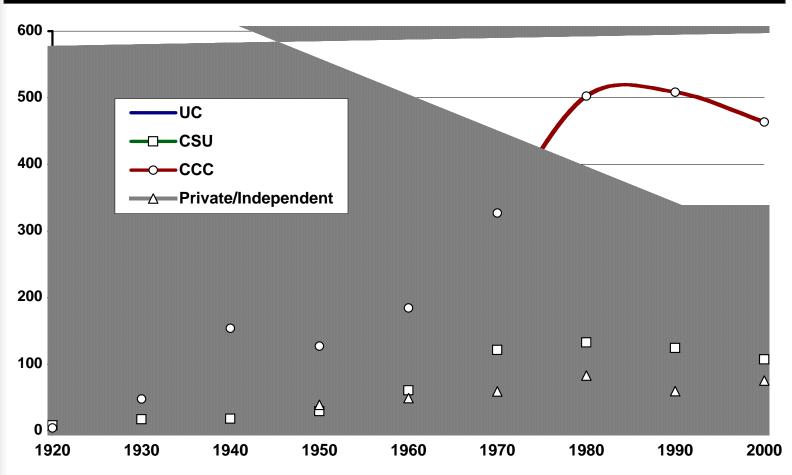
- Not the single creation of one-man, but the result of a negotiation built on earlier innovations and planning studies
- Did not create the Tripartite System or invent existing mission differentiation or seriously alter the transfer function
- Did not expand California's commitment to mass higher education
  - Shifted future enrollment demand to CCC, actually reducing access to UC and CSU
  - Why? Largely to save money and create a politically more palatable proposal for expanding enrollment capacity
  - Revised admissions pool never included in statute
- More important for what it preserved and prevented then what it invented

#### California Public Higher Education Enrollment, 1900 - 1940 AND THE JUNIOR COLLEGES



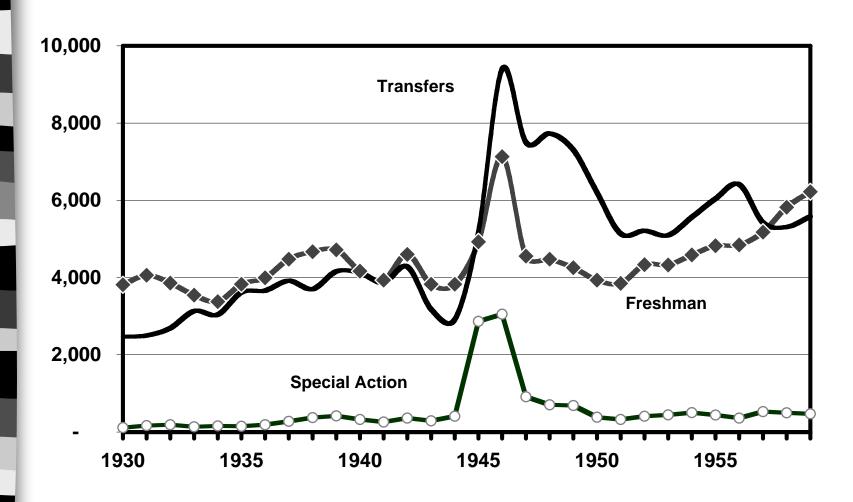
Source: J.A. Douglass, *The California Idea and American Higher Education*, 2000.

### California Higher Education Enrollment Per 10,000 State Population: 1920 - 2000



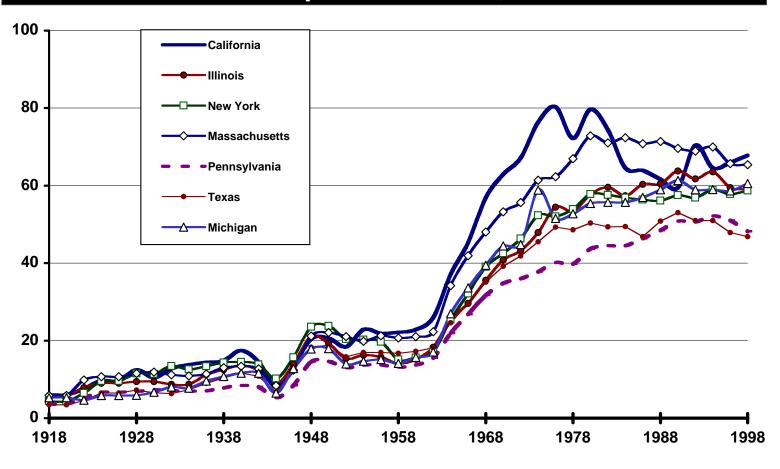
Source: J.A. Douglass, *The California Idea and American Higher Education*, 2000.

## **Success of the Transfer Function Berkeley and UCLA Enrollment: 1930-1960**



Source: J.A. Douglass, *The Conditions for Admissions: Access, Equity and the Social Contract of Public Universities*, 2007.

#### Higher Education Enrollment Per 1,000 Population: California and Six Comparative States, 1918 - 1998



Source: J.A. Douglass, "Investment Patters in California Higher Education and Policy Options for a Possible Future," CSHE.5.02. (May 2002)

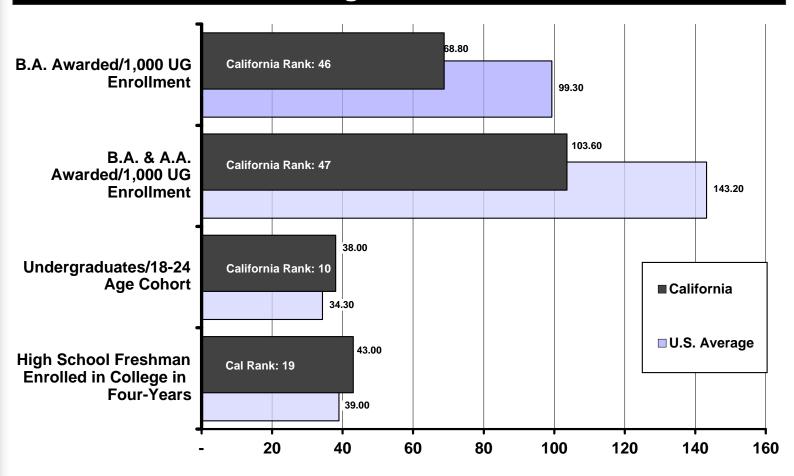
# Trouble in Paradise: The Waning of the California Idea



What the Master Plan Survey Team Did Not Anticipate

- Demographic change including large increase racial minorities, immigrant groups, and significant increase in poverty rates
- The subsequent enrollment surge in the CCC system MP anticipated about 55% of all public HE enrollment in CCC, but today closer to 70%
- A virtual halt to new campus construction after 1968 we live temporarily on past investments
- Significant decline in state funding of HE relative to costs
- Significant erosion in the quality of secondary schools
- Near collapse of the transfer function
- Decline in college going and graduate rates

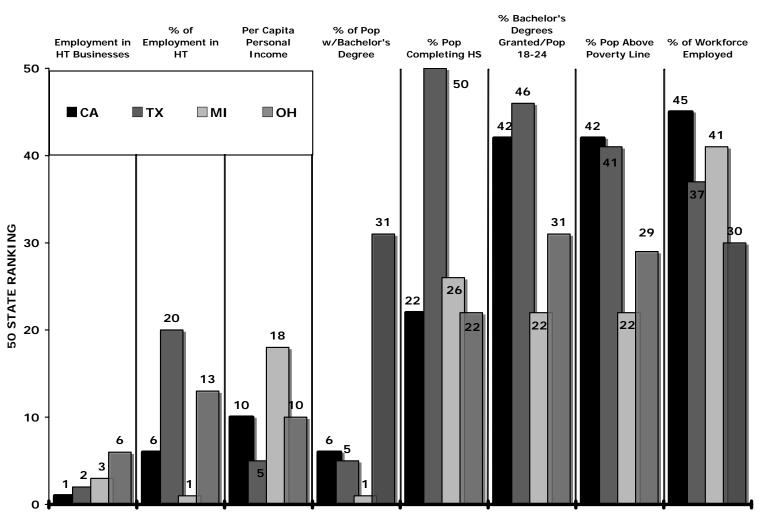
#### Recent California and National Participation Indicators: Enrollment Rates and Degrees Awarded



Source: US Dept of Ed 2001

#### National Ranking of Educational Attainment, HT Labor Pool, Employment and Poverty Rates:

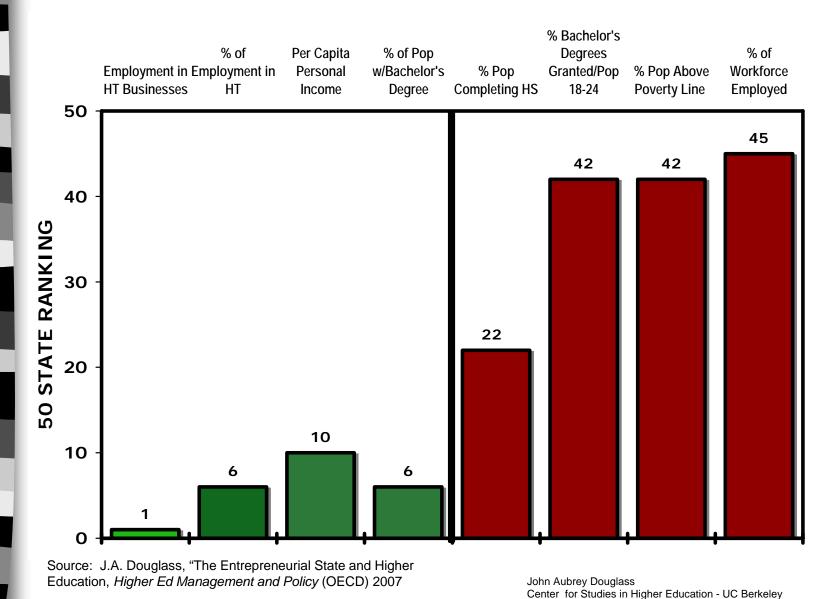
California, Texas, Michigan and Ohio



Source: J.A. Douglass, "The Entrepreneurial State and Higher Education, *Higher Ed Management and Policy* (OECD) 2007

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#### **Being Left Behind**California's US Rankings



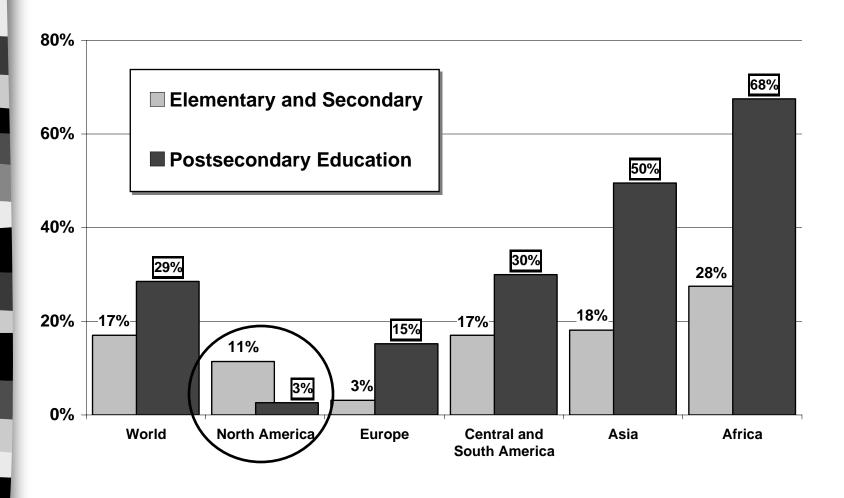
Global Competitors:
The Waning of
America's Higher
Education Advantage

#### Gauging Global Competitors:

Difficulties with the Data; But its Getting Better

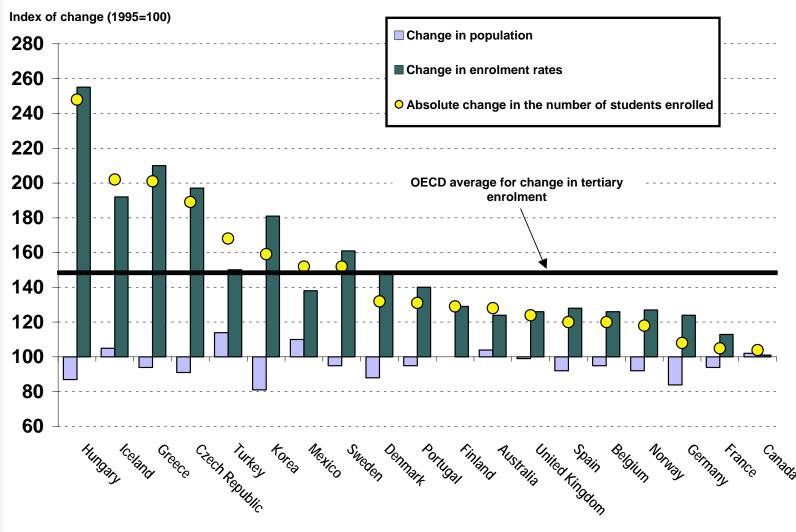
- What is HE? In US we count everything and the kitchen sink
- US still relatively strong in participation rates although evidence is of stagnant US participation rates at younger age cohort.
- US is weak in Persistence and Degree production rates.
- Key factors:
  - HE is a top tier <u>Political and Economic Issue</u> in key nations.
  - The <u>Trajectory</u> of global competitors.

## Percentage Change in Student Enrollment by Area of the World: 1990-1997



Source: J.A. Douglass, *The Conditions for Admissions: Access, Equity and the Social Contract of Public Universities*, 2007.

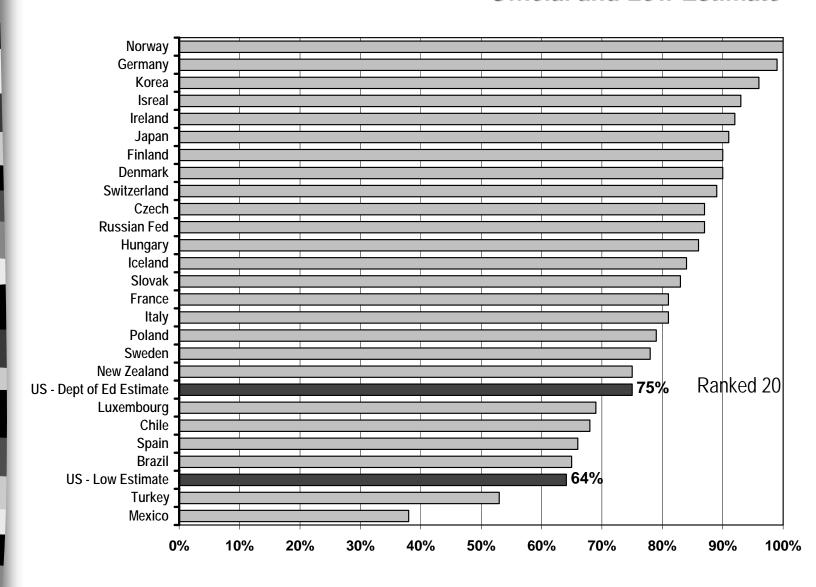
# Change in Tertiary Enrollment Relative to Demography: 1995-2004



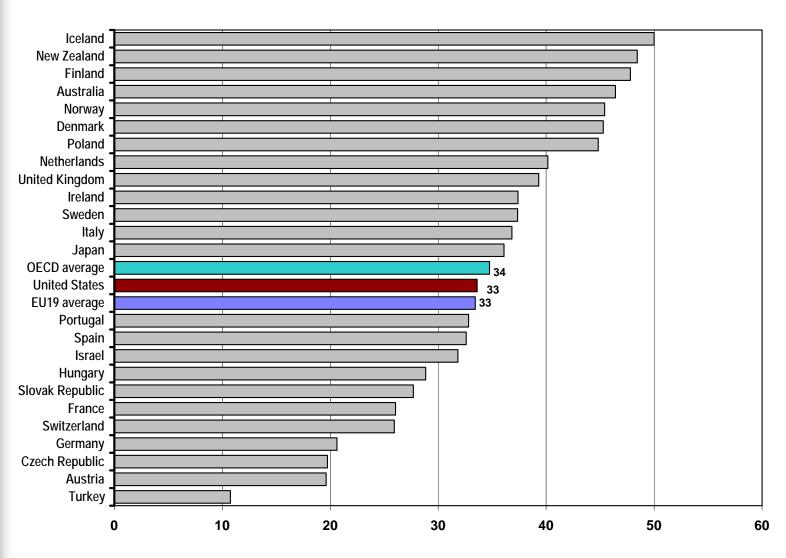
Source: OECD. Table C2.2. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2006).

#### **Upper Secondary Graduate Rates: 2004**

#### Official and Low Estimate



# Higher Education Graduation Rates of Traditional Age Cohort (18-24 Year Olds): 2004



# Long-Haul Thoughts: Repositioning California

#### Repositioning California:

A Few Thoughts

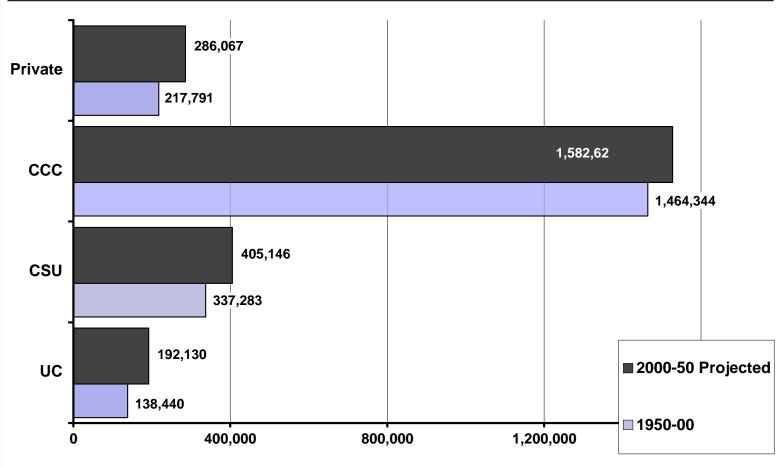
- Too many students in two-year institutions for long-term economic competitiveness and for promoting socioeconomic opportunity
- Too many part-time students
- Looming problem with capacity most important affirmative action issue is public higher education enrollment capacity
- Problems of managing huge public higher education systems: CSU and CCC
- Need to proactively increase production of science and engineering degrees undergraduate and graduate

#### Repositioning California:

A Few Thoughts

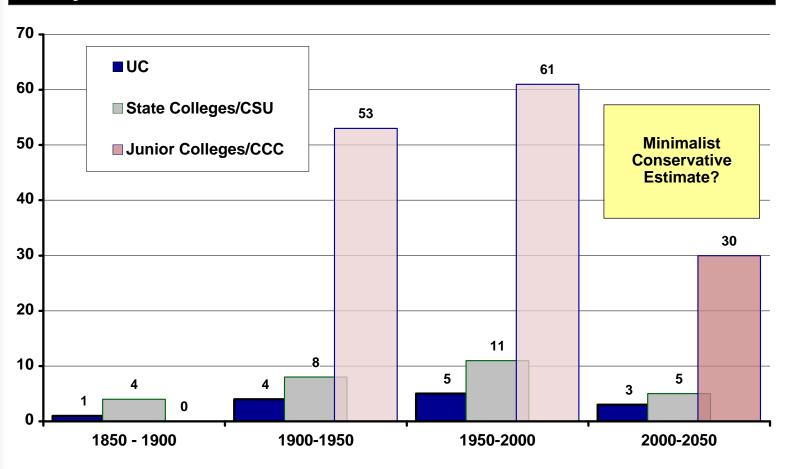
- Set ambitious goals for access and bachelor degree production rates mindful of global competitors
  - Reposition and tout California as the determined leader in mass higher education and quality of its tertiary HE system as part of global competitiveness initiatives
- Expand marginally access to UC and CSU
- Plan for a strategic increase in foreign national and out-of-state students
  - Attract talent, help meet future labor needs, and as part of financing scheme
- Embrace moderate fee and high finance model
- Start planning for significant expansion of public higher education system enrollment capacity
  - recognize marginal ability of private sector to fill immediate and long-term needs
- Consider establishment of a new Polytechnic multi-campus public segment

#### Net Increase in California Higher Education Enrollment: 1900-2000 Actual and 2000-2050 Projected



Source: Actual 2000-2005; Cal Dept Finance projections 2005-2013; conservative 1.2% for CCC, CSU,UC + 1% for grad, and 1.5% for Independent and for-profit of 1.5% 2014-2050.

### New California Higher Education Campuses: 1850 - 2050?



Source: Estimate includes project alternative enrollment modes (off-campus centers, summer sessions, and on-line/other) at 15% by 2010, 20% by 2025 and 25% by 2050).

# Long-Haul Thoughts: But it is not just a California Problem

Like California, US will become MORE dependent on the vitality of its public higher education systems and institutions